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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1907.

## No Action on Divorce.

The Episcopal general convention in  
session at Richmond has shelved action  
on the divorce question, and the present  
divorce canon will remain unchanged.  
This canon, which permits the remarriage  
of the innocent party to a divorce, when  
the divorce was granted for the reasons  
of the Scriptural cause, has been thought by  
many not to be sufficiently stringent. It was  
proposed to forbid altogether the marriage  
of divorced persons. An amendment  
to this effect was adversely reported on  
the ground of its inexpediency. The report,  
while expressing sympathy with the purpose  
of the amendment, declared that any change  
in the present canon would endanger the influence  
of the church over other religious bodies in  
the matter of divorce reform, as well as  
its influence for the improvement of civil  
enactments.

The adoption of this report by the  
house of bishops settles the matter for  
another three years, as the house of  
deputies will not waste time discussing  
legislation which has already been voted  
down by the upper body. Evidently the  
bishops think there is such a thing as  
going too far in trying to deal with the  
divorce evil, and that it is better to hold  
the ground already gained than to court  
a possible reaction against severity of  
legislation.

Secretaries Taft and Root can have lots  
of fun when they get back home, com-  
paring notes and discussing the relative  
merits of hot tamales and bird's nest  
soup.

## Color Photography.

Up to two years or so ago no photo-  
graphic expert hesitated to declare that  
color-photography—that is, the reproduction  
of colors in photographs—was absolutely  
impossible. But in these advanced  
days nothing is impossible, apparently,  
and now one of the very men who has  
said all his life that the thing could not  
be done has perfected a plate which  
marks a long and distinct step toward  
the desired end. Briefly, this man—Al-  
fred Steiglitz, of New York—has de-  
veloped a photographic plate which, used  
in an ordinary camera, brings away with  
it after an exposure, all the natural  
colors of the object or objects photo-  
graphed. This, in itself, is a marvelous  
achievement; and while the development  
has not gone beyond the plate, as yet,  
it having been found impossible to trans-  
fer the colors to paper, it is quite reason-  
able to believe, in view of the wonderful  
progress made in other branches of  
science and inventions, that within a  
year or two we shall be offered op-  
portunities to sit for photographs in  
which the colors of our eyes, hair, and  
clothing and the tints of our flesh  
shall be accurately reproduced.

A Frenchman, Mr. A. Lumiere, pro-  
duced a color plate some time before  
Mr. Steiglitz, but the American's work  
is admittedly so much superior as to  
relegate the French invention to the  
background. It was Mr. Lumiere's ex-  
hibit in Paris last summer which led  
Mr. Steiglitz to attempt to produce some-  
thing better, and from this evidence of  
the typical American spirit we are led  
to hope that perfection in color-photo-  
graphy will ultimately be attained by a  
citizen of this country.

Having disproved that the whale swal-  
lowed Jonah and that Solomon wrote  
those songs, will Prof. Haupt kindly set  
our minds at rest concerning the ancient  
query: Where was Moses when the light  
went out?

## Progress in Manchuria.

Consul General Straight sends from  
Mukden an account of the progress of  
administrative reform in Manchuria since  
the resumption of Chinese authority in  
that province. As the success of the Chi-  
nese in the government of this important  
province is of crucial importance to the  
maintenance of the integrity of the em-  
pire, it is of interest to learn from Mr.  
Straight's report that considerable energy  
has been displayed in establishing effec-  
tive police forces for the suppression of  
banditry, in the creation of postal and  
telegraph service, the simplification of  
the taxing system, and the development  
of industry. The entire governmental  
system has been altered, all power being  
centered in the viceroys, whose duties are  
delegated to various bureaus analogous  
in function to those of modern govern-  
ments.

A beginning has been made in the pre-  
paration of the people for municipal self-  
government through the organization by  
chambers of commerce in the several  
cities of self-government boards, out of  
which it is hoped eventually to evolve  
representative local government. In ad-  
dition, a school of municipal administra-  
tion has been opened at Mukden for the  
purpose of training municipal officials.  
Recruits for this school are obtained  
among those thought by local officials to be  
fitted by education and experience for  
the responsibilities of administration.  
Upon completing their course of training,  
the graduates will be eligible for election  
as members of the municipal government.  
The course of study includes local geog-  
raphy, elementary drawing, arithmetic,  
law, and municipal government.

Japanese instructors are drilling the  
Manchurian army, which at present con-  
sists of but 5,000 men. It is proposed to  
increase this force considerably, and to  
place it in charge of an imperial officer.  
The police, also drilled by the Japanese,

have proved effective in suppressing the  
disorders that were the natural after-  
math of the war. Mr. Straight makes no  
mention of any conflict of the Chinese  
with the Japanese administration, save  
in a trivial matter arising out of the op-  
position of the Japanese military authori-  
ties to the crossing of the South Man-  
churian Railway by an imperial tele-  
graph line. The Japanese maintain post-  
offices and telephone lines along the rail-  
way, as do the Russians from Kwan-  
chengtze northward. The Chinese, how-  
ever, are installing their own postal, tele-  
graph, and telephone service, and it is  
now possible to send a letter through the  
Chinese post to Europe and America by  
way of Harbin and the Trans-Siberian  
Railway.

There ought to be a bond of sympathy  
between Mr. Bellamy Storer and that  
Mississippi pilot who was fired by wire  
at the hands of the President.

## Washington a Tax Dodger?

Perhaps it is just as well for the dig-  
nity attaching to the great name of  
Washington—George, not Wonderful—that  
the cherry tree story has long since been  
exploded and shown to have been a mere  
fabrication, hatched up by some ancient  
reporter, doubtless to fill up space on a  
dark and stormy night when colonial  
news was scarce and the city electric  
light supply short-circuited.

We feel this way about it because it  
has been shown by indisputable evidence  
that Washington was careless and evasive  
of the law on at least one occasion; or,  
to use a shorter and uglier term, he was  
a tax dodger! Together with two other  
plutocrats of the neighborhood—for Wash-  
ington was something of a plutocrat in  
his day and time—he was indicted by a  
Virginia grand jury and publicly charged  
with falling to give in a just and accurate  
estimate of his worldly goods and  
chattels. The record is complete, and the  
charge specific; no plea of not guilty ap-  
pears upon it. That the Father of his  
Country was not above stretching the  
blanket, even though ever so little, seems  
authentically established.

It does not appear, however, that any-  
thing ever came of it. Whether it was a  
mere "meme" in a teapot, or the gen-  
eral was soured in some sort of immunity  
bath, we do not know—or care, especially.  
The point is clear enough—the first citi-  
zen sidestepped, just a wee bit, when it  
came to unmasking all of his belongings to  
the pestiferous tax collector. He did not  
act the pig about the thing, mind you;  
his offense was very slight, and the en-  
tire amount of taxes evaded, if it had  
been successful, would have affected in  
any considerable measure the nation's  
prosperity—the article left unmentioned  
nothing more than a four-wheel carriage.

This newly discovered evidence of  
Washington's human make-up—taken in  
connection with the long since discredited  
cherry tree yarn—brings him down, at  
last, to a level upon which we may judge  
him more fairly, and with something like  
approximate justice. Since he was the  
Father of his Country, and since one  
touch of nature—human nature—makes  
the whole world kin, the tax-dodging  
episode must be accepted as the final  
proof of the oft-vaunted relationship.  
Washington was a great man and all  
that, but he could dodge taxes. The  
splendid thing to his credit is that, while  
he could do these and other wicked  
things, he didn't—at least, often and to  
hurt.

"The republic is tottering to a fall,"  
says Gov. Vardaman. Really, it is im-  
possible to take so gloomy a view of the  
gentleman's defeat for the Senate.

## The Suspension of a Pilot.

President Roosevelt doubtless misap-  
prehended the scope of Executive jurisdic-  
tion in the Steamboat Inspection Service when  
he ordered the immediate suspension of  
the license of a pilot for alleged miscon-  
duct on the Presidential voyage down the  
Mississippi. His direction to the super-  
vising inspector to suspend the license  
for ninety days ignored the fact that a  
license cannot be suspended without an  
investigation into the circumstances alleged to  
justify suspension. The law provides  
that charges shall be formulated against  
the alleged delinquent and that witnesses  
shall be heard under oath touching the  
performance of his duties. After such a  
hearing, at which the accused has a right  
to be present and to cross-examine  
witnesses, the board of inspectors, or a  
single inspector, in the absence of other  
members of the board, may suspend or  
revoke the license if satisfied that the  
licensee has been incompetent or guilty  
of misbehavior, neglect, or unskillfulness,  
or has endangered life. In other words,  
licensees of steam vessels cannot be  
suspended or revoked without a formal  
hearing corresponding to the  
due process of law of a judicial tri-  
bunal. Mr. Roosevelt may have been un-  
familiar with the steamboat-inspection law  
when he sent his order for suspension,  
but the inspectors were not, for the un-  
lucky pilot was given a hearing before  
an inspector at Memphis on the arrival  
there of his boat, at the conclusion of  
which his license was suspended for  
double the time fixed by the President.  
It is maintained that the proceeding be-  
fore the inspector was perfectly regular  
and in entire conformity with the law  
and regulations governing such hearings.  
The pilot, therefore, was not punished  
without warrant of law, as some of our  
contemporaries have hastily assumed,  
nor was he tried, convicted, and sen-  
tenced by Executive order. We have no  
doubt, however, that the proceedings  
were somewhat "accelerated," to use Mr.  
Quigg's expression, by the tone of the  
Presidential telegram, and we shudder to  
think what would have happened if the  
inspector had exonerated the pilot. It was  
a case of quick action along lines  
fairly well indicated to the official mind.

"Nine marriages out of ten are un-  
happy," says Lillian Russell; from which  
it would appear that nothing but a mar-  
riage or so stands between Lillian and  
domestic bliss.

"And now Loeb has repaired to the  
wilder of Wyoming," says the Columbia  
State. Naturally, things will be even  
wilder than ever there—with delight.

A New York paper says there are  
many men and women in that city  
who never saw a cow. There is a good  
deal of milk sold there that is in the  
same fix, too.

Then, again, Mr. Roosevelt might have  
suspected something when he found out  
that they don't call them "bars" in the  
Pelican State.

"Is whiskey medicine?" asks an overly  
anxious contemporary. In prohibition  
States, yes.

The Atlanta Georgian thinks Mr. Wu  
will be a Washington "Mr. Wu" in the  
questions asked. Maybe so; but if it  
so transpires, he isn't the old Mr. Wu  
we used to know.

Nor do the revised football rules appear  
to have depressed the armica and court-  
plaster market.

No wonder the cost of living is high;  
prices are figured these days largely along

the line of geometrical progression. The  
wholesale dealer advances 1 cent, the re-  
tailer makes it 2, and there you are!

Perhaps the President doesn't under-  
stand that the sure way to catch a  
Louisiana bear is to slip up behind him  
and sprinkle salt on his tail.

On the planet Neptune 9,127 days con-  
stitute a year. To the average small boy  
it seems equally as long between Christ-  
mas down here on the earth.

Harry Thaw is said to dread another  
trial, but desires it as soon as possible,  
nevertheless. Numerous citizens will  
sympathize with his feeling; his trial will  
also be quite a trial to them.

If we never saw another word in print  
concerning the Hartje case, we believe  
we could stand it very well.

Unless somebody scares up a bear down  
Louisiana way soon, additional highly  
decorated nominations for membership in  
the Annapolis Club may be expected.

The former Countess de Castellane has  
paid all of Boni's debts, and the sur-  
prising thing about it is she has money  
left.

"The Democratic party has not com-  
mitted suicide," says Mr. Henry M. Whit-  
ney. But it has repeatedly tried.

Mr. Taft has been giving the Chinese  
some good advice; which they accepted,  
no doubt, with a smile that was childlike  
and bland.

It is insisted that the match between  
Miss Gladys Vanderbilt and Count What-  
sname is a "pure love affair." Perhaps;  
we shall be more easily convinced two or  
three years hence.

Also the bears may have heard about  
what a great peacemaker the Presi-  
dent is.

It is to be hoped meddlesome persons  
will not ask Mr. Taft what he had to  
drink at that banquet tendered him in  
Japan.

"The summer now is past and gone, no  
more we'll have to mow the lawn," sings  
the Milwaukee Sentinel. But what's the  
use; ahead, you know, looms large the  
time to shovel snow!

"Lemuel El Quigg, of New York, is  
one of the kind who believe in getting  
money," says the Richmond News Lead-  
er. And without any qualifying ad-  
jectives, either.

The crown prince of Serbia is trying  
to show Paris a few new kinks in his  
jinks. Rather a hopeless task. Princes  
come and princes go, but gay Paree goes  
on forever.

This proposition to have bills of each  
denomination a different color from the  
others is all right. Nobody cares particu-  
larly about the color of their money,  
so long as they can see it whenever the  
spirit moves them.

If that had been a Republican con-  
vention in Massachusetts, harmony would  
have prevailed, credit for the beautiful  
fall weather would have been claimed  
and proven, the distribution of the pie  
accurately diagrammed, and adjournment  
had with prayer.

## INSPIRED BY THE HERALD.

Austin Statesman: The Washington  
Herald thinks it will be a severe blow to  
Capt. Hobson if Japan decides to lick  
England instead of the United States.